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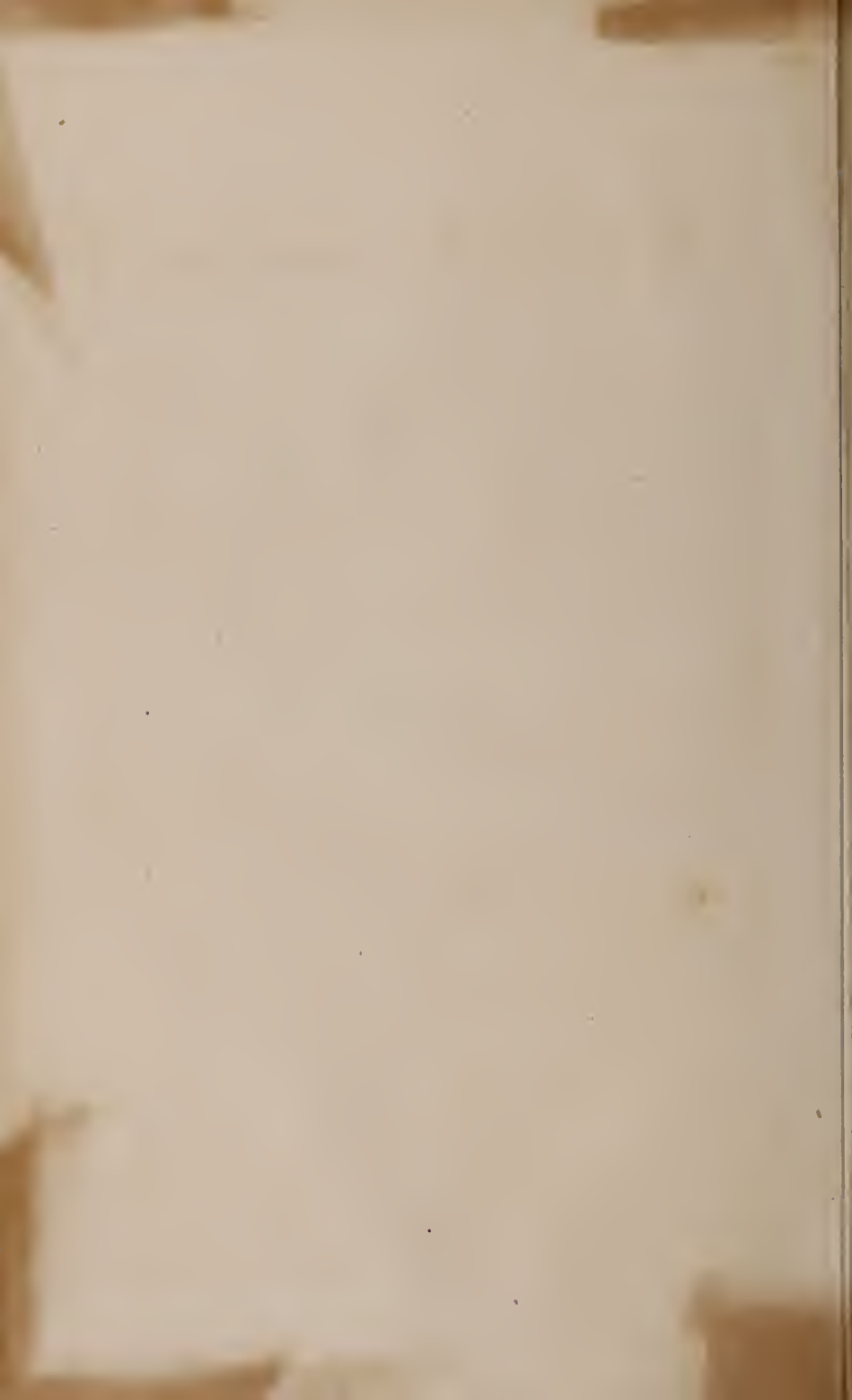
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AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XXVI.]

WASHINGTON, MAY, 1850.

[No. 5.

Great Scheme for carrying on Colonization.

THE following *Memorial* has been presented to Congress and is now before the appropriate committee. It will excite deep interest wherever it is read, and meet with general favor. It has already received the advocacy of many of the most influential public journals, and we have the means of knowing that it is entertained with great favor by many leading men in Congress.

A correspondent of the *REPUBLIC* makes the following remarks upon it.

Gentlemen:—All the friends of the colored race and of this Union must peruse with deep interest the memorial which appeared in your journal of yesterday, invoking the countenance and aid of Congress in furtherance of a plan for the suppression of the slave trade and the civilization of Africa. In my judgment, the relations which we shall sustain to the Republic of *LIBERIA*, and the means by which we can render that republic an inviting and eligible home to our colored population, are questions second in importance to none which can be submitted to the executive and legislative depart-

ments of the Government. A wise decision on these questions will do more than all things else to settle the difficulties which now distract the country, and will be followed by results hardly surpassed, in widely-extending beneficence, by any thing hitherto known in the history of nations.

It is hardly necessary for me to say, that *JEFFERSON* and *MONROE*, *MARSHALL* and *MADISON*, all desired and anticipated some great national movement for the establishment of our free people of color, as voluntary emigrants, on the African coast, and many of our State Legislatures have recorded their opinions in favor of this as a national policy. The time for such a movement has arrived. The Republic of *Liberia* stands acknowledged as an independent state. From us she has derived the elements of freedom, civilization, and religion; and she now invites the descendants of *Africa*, from every region of the world, to become sharers with her in the great inheritance of happiness and renown which, through God's blessings, will be her sure and enduring possession.

Those who may desire to see the growing reputation of the *Liberian Republic*, will find abundant evidence in the papers just published

by order of the British Parliament, on the subject of the slave trade, a large proportion of which are occupied by facts and documents illustrating the condition, influence, commercial importance, and philanthropic promise of this newly risen African free State. That the memorial to which I have referred is from gentlemen of the South, is, I trust, a favorable omen for its success. *

Washington, April 11th, 1850.

We desire to call to it the special attention of our auxiliary societies. If they approve of it, and feel anxious that it should be adopted by Congress, they can facilitate it, by adopting resolutions on the subject and forwarding them to their respective Senators and Representatives. Individuals may do much good by writing to their friends in Congress. The scheme is of such magnitude and grandeur as to be worthy of the most earnest zeal to secure its adoption.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

The undersigned, for himself and others associated, respectfully begs leave to present to the consideration of Congress the following propositions, to which they have given much reflection:

First. The suppression of the African Slave Trade.

Second. The carrying of the mails between the United States and the Republic of Liberia.

Third. To extend and regulate trade between the United States and Liberia.

The Independence of the Republic

of Liberia has been acknowledged by the greatest powers of Europe. It is an offshoot from our own country, and is peopled by emigrants from all the States of this Union. It already embraces within the action of its government and laws many of the natives and several of the Kings and Princes of the West coast of Africa, who seek its protection, trust in its beneficence, and offer their allegiance as citizens.

When the Republic of Liberia shall have completed the purchase of the Gallinas, for which negotiations are now in progress, the sea-coast will embrace upwards of seven hundred miles.

The first settlement from this country was made in 1821; and the infant colony, under incredible embarrassments, against the combinations and efforts of an inhuman and mercenary spirit, and the earlier and almost indomitable prejudice and hostility of native tribes, has gradually and peacefully extended its borders; received, protected, and educated emigrants from the United States, and many of the natives; has triumphed over all obstacles, and now presents to the world a free, vigorous and permanent commonwealth.

Its destiny may be predicted.

Its extension on that heretofore desecrated coast; its ultimate influence over all that great division of the globe; the suppression of the slave trade, not only within the present limits of the Republic, but shortly from Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas, and eventually from the entire coast; the great and increasing emigration from this country to the fertile regions of the Republic; the diffusion of knowledge and civilization, of christianity, of the arts and sciences, and of extended and heretofore unknown commerce, indicate that destiny.

Its forests, its minerals, its soil, its climate, and the already various and extensive productions of the necessaries and luxuries of life, form so many unfailing sources for our commerce.

The undersigned and his associates, looking to the preceding high public objects, and also to their private objects of pecuniary results, propose to build four steamships, which shall combine, in a higher degree than has yet been attained, the necessary qualities of speed, strength, space, and ventilation, each of which to be commanded by a Lieutenant of the United States Navy.

Each ship shall not be of less than *four thousand tons*, and warranted to be of superior quality in all respects, to any steamships now afloat, or in progress of construction, for war purposes, or for the proposed service, and capable of going from New York to Liverpool in eight days.

Each ship to make not less than *four trips per annum*, leaving New Orleans, Norfolk, Baltimore, and New York, or such other ports as may be reasonably indicated by the United States.

The Government of the United States shall have the power to take any and all of said ships, when required for war purposes, by paying the cost of construction, and a commission of ten per centum, and at all times the right to place on board of each ship *two guns* of heavy calibre, and the men necessary to serve them, and also to send out on board of any of said vessels any agent or agents of the Government to Liberia, free from cost for transportation or subsistence.

The undersigned and his associates estimate the cost of such ships, as heretofore named, at nine hundred thousand dollars each, and they ask the United States to advance to

them *two-thirds* of the money in five per cent. stocks, to be repaid into the Treasury, with the interest, in equal annual instalments, during the existence of the contract; which contract they propose shall continue for *twenty years*, renewable at the pleasure of the Government.

The sum of six hundred thousand dollars to be advanced in five per cent. stocks, from time to time, on each ship, as it shall progress in construction, and the Government to hold a lien upon each ship to secure the advance.

Two of said ships shall be finished and ready for sea on or before the *first day of October, 1852*, and the two others on or before the *first day of October, 1854*; so that an opportunity may be given to ascertain the efficiency of the *two* first constructed, and make such improvements as will best comply with their obligations to the Government.

Each ship shall be in readiness to convey the mails to and from Liberia, and shall provide passage and subsistence for such mail agent as the Post Office Department shall appoint.

In consideration of the above named services, and the creation of this powerful addition to the effective marine for public and national purposes, ready whenever the emergency shall arise to require its entire employment by the Government, and for affording facilities for cheap and rapid emigration to Liberia, the undersigned and his associates shall be paid the sum of _____ dollars for each and every trip to and from Liberia during said term of contract.

In further consideration of the mutual public benefits to the citizens of both countries, they ask to be permitted to introduce into the ports of the United States the products of the Republic of Liberia free of duty: provided, that the productions of

this country be admitted into Liberia in like manner.

And on the further consideration, that the American Colonization Society shall have the right and authority to send on each of said four ships, on each and every voyage they may respectively make, not exceeding four thousand emigrants, being free persons of color, from the United States to Liberia, on prepayment of ten dollars for each emigrant over twelve years of age, and of five dollars for each emigrant under twelve years of age, which also includes the transportation of the baggage, and the daily supply of sailors' rations, and to convey and bring back free from cost such agents, as they from time to time choose to send.

The public benefits to be derived from this enterprise, it is believed, are alike practical, philanthropic, and obvious; and its advantages to the emigrants may be ascertained from the fact, that the cost per head under the most untiring and favorable efforts of the American Colonization Society, is *thirty* dollars for adults, and half price for children.

The undersigned and his associates believe that small ships, either steamers or sail vessels, cannot be successfully employed in the transportation of emigrants at so low a price, but the rapidity of the voyage, and the number to be transported, will enable them to reduce the cost of passage by a saving of subsistence during the voyage.

Small steamers could not carry the necessary fuel to make any speed in a voyage of over four thousand miles, and consequently they would not be efficient in the suppression of the slave trade.

Hence, therefore, the above projection of service is considered effective for all practical purposes; the suppression of the slave trade

by the continued presence of such vessels; the encouragement and protection of our commerce, and the much desired object of quick, cheap, safe, and commodious transportation, which must necessarily lead to numerous emigration.

JOSEPH BRYAN, of *Alabama*,
for himself and his associates.

It cannot have escaped notice that the rate at which emigrants are to be carried is exceedingly low. Ten dollars for each one over twelve years of age, five dollars for each one under that age, and found! This is about one-third of the present average cost.

The four steamers will transport 16,000 emigrants each per annum, making 64,000 during the year! At this rate it would require but one year to remove the entire free colored population of Virginia, six months to remove all from New England; another six months, all from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and two years, all from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The objection which heretofore has been oftenest made against colonization has been that the means were totally inadequate to the end. It has been sneeringly said, "what do these Jews build?" It is nothing. The favorite comparison has been, "you might as well attempt to dip the ocean dry with a teaspoon, as to remove the free colored people of the United States to Liberia! The whole commercial ma-

rine could not transport the annual increase!" And many men have said these things and considered that they had thereby settled the question forever! We ask them to review the subject. Here are *four vessels* capable of removing more than the annual increase of the whole colored population of the United States. From 1830 to 1840 that increase was 54,356. From 1840 to 1850 it does not exceed 64,000 per annum. We need say nothing more in answer to all such objections as the above. The Colonization Society undertook to found a colony, to which the colored people might find it advantageous to emigrate. This has already been done. The work has been slow in its progress, as it were piling one stone upon another, till now the foundation is laid deep and wide. The Republic is sufficiently well established to receive a large number of emigrants yearly: there is room enough for them, and every thing invites them there, and these four *steamers* afford the facilities for their reaching there. It now only remains for the United States Government to adopt, foster and encourage this work, and it will be done.

Let these steamers be started, let the U. States give that \$80,000,000 of which Mr. Webster spoke in the Senate, or let the State governments make the appropriations necessary to transport and subsist for six

months their own free people of color, and the work will go forward with a magnificence worthy of itself!

The great ends to be accomplished, present considerations of sufficient importance to induce the Government to comply with the prayer of the memorial. When these steamers are started the United States squadron on that coast may be withdrawn. It now costs upward of \$384,500 to maintain that squadron a year. These four steamers and the emigrants carried out by them will annually accomplish a thousand fold more for the suppression of the slave trade, than the squadron ever has or ever can accomplish! There cannot be a doubt of this. Does the United States Government desire the suppression of the slave trade? Undoubtedly. Here then is the way in which it may be done.

We may ask another question? Is it desirable that American commerce should be extended? Undoubtedly. Here then is a way in which it may be done. The 150,000,000 inhabitants of Africa, now all naked, must be *clothed*, and will be as civilization advances among them. They must have the means and appliances of agriculture and the mechanic arts. And in return for all these, they have all the rich and varied productions of tropical climates! How shall this work be accomplished? How shall Africa

be civilized? How shall a market be opened there for all the articles manufactured in the United States, and for the surplus productions of our soil? How shall the inexhaustible treasures of that immense continent, be brought to supply our wants, and increase our wealth and our glory?

By Colonization—by carrying out the plans and measures which the Society has adopted and been struggling to achieve. Already more than 80,000 of the natives have put themselves under the laws of Liberia, and are rising in the scale of humanity. Already there is a large demand for the productions of this country.

When the transported population of Liberia shall be 50,000 or 200,000, they will present a market for our surplus manufactures, and bread stuffs, of immense value. A line of settlements on the coast will command the commerce of the interior. If that power is held by men sent from this country by a large and liberal policy, nurtured and grown up under our institutions, and by our fostering care and aid, in establishing themselves in Liberia, they will ever be inclined to trade with this country, and thus open to our merchants those wide fields of wealth! The amount asked by the company from the Government for carrying the mails, would not affect injuriously one single interest of the country,

and it would be more than repaid with interest by the advantages of the commerce to be secured thereby.

The advantages which would be enjoyed by the people of the United States as the result of the removal of the free colored people, and the separation of the races would be immense. The blessings to them would be incalculable. They dwell among us, but they are not of us. They do not enjoy, and the prospect is, they never can enjoy here, true liberty! We provide for them a means of escape from these depressing circumstances, and place them in a situation where nothing can prevent them from rising to the highest elevation of which they are capable.

Under these circumstances what is it the duty of the government to do? To sit still and lose the golden opportunity? No this is not, this cannot be the wisest policy! Motives of honor, of benevolence, of justice, of patriotism demand a different policy.

Let it be remembered that the legislation of our country touching the extinction of the slave trade, conferred upon her a glory as imperishable as the constitution herself! A just regard to our national character calls for a perseverance in that policy, until its wisdom and benignity shall be vindicated in the full accomplishment of its ends; the giving to Africa civilization and the arts, and a lawful commerce!

If Congress should grant the prayer of the petitioners, and this great scheme should go into operation, a very large expenditure of money would be required to pay for the transportation and subsistence of this large emigration. If we reckon one half of the 64,000 emigrants to be under 12 years of age, (which is a large allowance) the transportation of the adults will be \$320,000, and of the children \$160,000, making annually \$480,000. To subsist them six months in Liberia, as we now do, will require an average, for old and young, of \$25 each: Say 64,000 at \$25 each, makes \$1,600,000. The transportation and subsistence therefore would cost the society \$2,080,000 annually!

Where are we to obtain this large amount? Not from private benevolence as we now raise our resources.

The following extract from the great speech of the *Hon. Mr. Webster* in the United States Senate, the 7th of March, 1850, shows what might be done for Colonization, and what ought to be done! It never was imagined that the stupendous work contemplated by this Society could be accomplished by private benevolence. It was proposed to open the way and demonstrate its practicability; this has been done already; and now we ask the general and State Governments to carry it forward. With the present

resources of the Society, it is utterly impossible for us to accomplish all that is demanded of us. We hope that Mr. Webster, or some other master spirit will take the subject up, and not rest until the great appropriation is made.

Mr. Webster said;—

I have one other remark to make. In my observations upon slavery as it has existed in the country, and as it now exists, I have expressed no opinion of the mode of its extinction or melioration. I will say, however, though I have nothing to propose on that subject, because I do not deem myself so competent as other gentlemen to consider it, that if any gentleman from the South shall propose a scheme of colonization, to be carried on by this Government upon a large scale, for the transportation of free colored people to any colony or any place in the world, I should be quite disposed to incur almost any degree of expense to accomplish that object. Nay, sir, following an example set here more than twenty years ago by a great man, then a Senator from New York, I would return to Virginia, and through her for the benefit of the whole South, the money received from lands and territories ceded by her to this Government for any such purpose as to relieve, in whole or in part, or in any way to diminish or deal beneficially with, the free colored population of the Southern States. I have said that I honor Virginia for her cession of this territory. There have been received into the treasury of the United States eighty millions of dollars, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands ceded by her. If the residue should be sold at the same rate, the whole aggregate will exceed two hundred millions of dollars. If Vir-

ginia and the South see fit to adopt any proposition to relieve themselves from the free people of color among them, they have my free consent that the Government shall pay them any sum of money out of its proceeds, which may be adequate to the purpose.

As Virginia gave up to the United States a very large domain, which has filled the national treasury, it would be no more than right that the General Government should return that amount, or whatever part of it Virginia might need to execute her plan of colonization. Should the whole proceeds from the sales of those lands, say \$200,000,000 be applied to the work of colonization, it would go far to its accomplishment, so far at least as Virginia is concerned.

The resolution of the Hon. Rufus King introduced into the Senate of the United States 18th February, 1825, went farther than this and proposed that the whole proceeds from the sale of the public lands should be set aside for colonization purposes.

There has been, and is at present a general impression that Congress ought to do something on the subject. The sentiment is also very prevalent that the STATES ought to make appropriations for the purpose of colonizing their own free colored people. The New York Journal of Commerce has also a scheme for raising money which has not been be-

fore suggested. Before introducing the above *memorial* to its readers, it makes the following suggestion:

Commerce and steam and California gold, all combine to render practicable this beneficent scheme: heretofore thought to be so visionary. If the acquisition of California has disturbed the relations between the free and slave States, it has also furnished means for the gradual extinction of slaves and the slave trade. The revenue which may be derived from the sale of permits and leases—say one million of dollars a year—might be properly appropriated, after deducting what may be necessary for the improvement of harbors, rivers, &c., in California, and the establishment of great national highways leading to it, to the purpose of colonizing all the free blacks of the Western States. Virginia gave up to the Union a domain which has filled the coffers of the national treasury, in the last sixty years, or more, one would think that she was entitled to any aid that she might require in her regeneration from the paralyzing effects of their population. Not only Virginia, but every Southern State contributed largely to the acquisition of California, as their people are to be denied the privilege of taking thither, and there holding slaves, and at the same time, are to suffer by the reduction of their relative political weight, it would seem no more than right to devote a large portion of the revenue from the gold bearing lands to the promotion of their peculiar interests.

I am glad, in view of these considerations, to see a project, in the form of a memorial to Congress, to build four steam-ships, combining in the highest degree the necessary qualities of speed, strength, space and ventilation—each ship to make four trips per annum from the At-

lantic ports and Pernambuco to Liberia.

Other plans of raising money might be mentioned. But it is not

necessary at present. One thing is certain, this work of colonization must go forward!

To the people of Virginia specially.

THE following official communications of the Virginia State Colonization Society, were crowded out of our last number. We intended them to have appeared at the same time with the Legislative action on the same subject. We would call special attention to the "Declaration of their principles" by that Society. The character which they give to the American Colonization Society is true and righteous altogether.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA:—This Society was formed, as auxiliary to the American Colonization Society, in the fall of 1823. Chief Justice Marshall was its first President, and for twelve years presided over it with the same fidelity and punctuality that he did over his courts.

On the 28th of October, 1835, the Managers unanimously resolved, "That the members of this Board do cherish, with affection and respect, the memory of the late Chief Justice Marshall, President of this Society, as well for the many virtues that adorned his character, as for the countenance and support uniformly given by him to this Society."

The records of this Society show that the colonization enterprize has been espoused and promoted by all the *greatest* men, and by most of those who have attained distinction, in Virginia.

After the death of Chief Justice Marshall, the Society continued to meet till the close of 1840. There

was no meeting recorded from that time to the Spring of 1843, when a few feeble efforts were made, extending to the year 1845—His Excellency Geo. McDowell, being then elected the President.

REORGANIZATION.

The Society was reorganized in the Capitol of Virginia, on the 13th of February, 1849. The following gentlemen are now its officers.

President—His Excellency, John B. Floyd.

Vice Presidents—Wm. H. Macfarland, John Rutlerford, S. S. Baxter, Ro. G. Scott, Gen. John H. Cocke, James C. Bruce, Edward Colston, Richard H. Cunningham, Wm. M. Blackford, Cassius F. Lee, Wm. Cunningham, and W. Maxwell.

Corresponding Secretary—Peter V. Daniel, Jr.

Recording Sec'y—Benj. B. Minor.

Treasurer—Thomas H. Ellis.

Other Managers—Nicholas Mills, Samuel Reeve, John S. Caskie, Fleming James, John O. Steger, Joshua J. Fry, James C. Crane, Samuel Putney, Michael Grëtter, Richard Whitfield, Thos. Samson and Egbert R. Watson.

At the meeting last above referred to, it was not only resolved that it was "eminently expedient to revive and reorganize the Society;" but a resolution offered by Mr. Maxwell and supported also by Bishop Johns, was unanimously adopted, that

"The signal prosperity of the Colony of Liberia, now happily erected into a Republic, furnishes a striking and most gratifying illustration of the wisdom of the principles on

which the Virginia Colonization Society was formed, and on which it has been and will continue to be conducted."

The political aspects in which the slavery question has presented itself for some years past, have so materially interfered with the successful operation of the colonization scheme in Virginia, that the Board have determined to make public the following

DECLARATION OF THEIR PRINCIPLES.

At a meeting of the Board, held at the Governor's office in the Capitol, on the afternoon of the 2d inst., the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted; ordered to be signed by the President and Secretary, and published, with the request that they be copied by the papers throughout the State.

WHEREAS, in the present excited state of the public mind upon the subject of slavery, the people of the South look with anxious jealousy upon every movement which has, or is supposed to have, a direct or indirect influence on that institution; and believing the people of Virginia will, and ought to insist upon having a distinct and unequivocal explanation of the views and purposes of every man, or association of men, who propose action in reference to the colored population of the State—we, the President and Managers of the Colonization Society of Virginia, deem it our duty to make a brief and candid exposition of the principles, policy and objects of the Society, and do for that purpose, resolve, That we adhere with unshaken fidelity to that article in the Constitution of the American Colonization Society, which declares it to be the single purpose of that Society to remove and colonize, on the Western coast of Africa, the free black population in the United States, with their voluntary consent.

Resolved, That we believe that the American Colonization Society has steadfastly and faithfully adhered to this, and doubt not it will continue to do so in future; and we pledge ourselves to watch its operation with a sleepless vigilance, and give warning of the least and first departure from its organic law, as a breach of faith, and the signal of our immediate withdrawal from all coöperation with it.

Resolved, That this Society purposes to devote its labors to the task of removing the free colored population of this Commonwealth to Liberia, and will apply all the funds which may be contributed to it, for accomplishing this end, except such as may be specially appropriated by the donor to other objects.

Resolved, That the Managers, having chosen the Rev. Philip Slaughter to represent their views and policy in this State, do respectfully request that all money or other contributions by the friends of the cause of Colonization in Virginia, designed for the purposes of the Society, should be paid or delivered to Mr. Slaughter, to be by him transmitted to the Treasurer of this Board.

JOHN B. FLOYD,

President.

B. B. MINOR, *Secretary.*

The Secretary was instructed also to publish a brief statement of the reorganization of the Society, together with a list of its present officers. The above is done accordingly. Teste,

B. B. MINOR,

Secretary.

THE COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA:—The general annual meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday evening last, in the first Presbyterian Church of this city.

His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, having taken

the Chair as President of the Society, the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. T. V. Moore.

Robert G. Scott, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of Invitation, then presented the following letters, which, on motion, were read by the Secretary. The Hon. Jas. McDowell had also been invited to attend, but had not sent any written reply.

WASHINGTON,
December 8th, 1849.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received here your official letters inviting my attendance at the Colonization meeting of the Virginia Society, intended to be held at the Capitol in Richmond the 8th inst., and to partake of its proceedings. Continuing to feel the liveliest interest in the African Colonization of the free people of color in the United States; having all my original impressions in favor of the scheme strengthened and confirmed by successful experience; and now entertaining no doubt of its entire practicability, and of its being susceptible of an expansion so as to colonize, in reasonable time, all the colored people of the United States, now free, or who may be hereafter emancipated, I should be most happy to accept your invitation, and to assist in the endeavor of giving a new and more vigorous impulse to the efforts of the Virginia Society. On other accounts, it would afford me much personal gratification to re-visit the Capital of my native State. But I regret, gentlemen, that my public duties do not allow me to leave this city at the time proposed.

I am, with high respect,

Your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

MESSRS. ROBERT G. SCOTT, B. B. MINOR, and THOMAS SAMSON, &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13th, 1849.

GENTLEMEN:—Since my entrance

into public life, one of my rules has been, not to absent myself from the post assigned me, unless controlled by some imperious necessity. This rule, and the fact that the two Houses of Congress are not yet organized for business, make it proper, in my judgment, to decline your flattering invitation to meet the Colonization Society of Virginia, in Richmond, on the 18th instant. Although I cannot be present at your meeting, I shall feel deeply anxious for the success of the cause; and hope you may find abler advocates than I am to give it a propitious impulse.

I have long been desirous that Africa should be an asylum where her scattered and returning children might find liberty and rest—where the faculties which God hath planted in the mental and physical being of the black man may be fully developed—and where, under the influence of Christianity and civilization, his intellectual and moral nature may be improved, enlarged and elevated to the highest point of his capability.

It is almost impossible that the virtuous and patriotic incentives, which operate upon the free white citizen, and stimulate him to action, can be felt by the free black population of our country. Our social habits, and, in many cases, the laws of the land, interpose an insuperable barrier to the advancement and elevation of the black race, even when emancipated from the bonds of slavery and the condition of property. The consequence is, and must continue to be, that our free black population occupy a degraded position—a kind of intermediate rank between the free citizen and the slave—in which their highest hopes rarely transcend the gratification of the sensual appetites and passions. I need not say a word as to the effects, which this position of

the free black is constantly producing upon masters and slaves. Those who live in States where slavery is tolerated, know that these effects are serious evils. In my opinion there is but one remedy for them, and that is *colonization*.

If Liberia should expand (as I believe it will) and become a great and populous nation, speaking our language, copying our political institutions, cultivating the arts, engaging in the cultivation of the rich soils of her tropical climate, the generations which succeed us will witness astonishing changes in the sentiments and opinions which now exist in certain quarters, and manifest themselves in determined hostility to the progress and purposes of Colonization. When the influx of Europeans of all ranks, and the natural increase of our free white population, shall have crowded our States and Territories with human beings of all classes and avocations, anxiously striving for employment and subsistence; when this state of things shall reduce the price of labor, and render the maintenance of a slave a burden to his master; then it will be seen that the founders of the American Colonization Society were not only philanthropists, in the purest and highest sense of the term; but that they were imbued with an uncommon degree of statesmanlike foresight and sagacity. Then we shall return to Africa her children, to make room for our own blood and color, our own kith and kin, from our Fatherland, the continent of Europe. This is inevitable, unless we arrest the settlement and naturalization of foreigners among us, which will never be done.

But I must pause. I began merely to decline your invitation, and not to write an essay or make a speech.

With ardent wishes for the suc-

cess of the "Virginia Colonization Society," I am, gentlemen,

Your ob't serv't,

J. R. UNDERWOOD.

Messrs. RO. G. SCOTT, }
THOMAS SAMSON, } *Committee.*
B. B. MINOR, }

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WASHINGTON,

December 11th, 1849.

GENTLEMEN:—I received, a few days ago, your letter inviting me to address the Colonization Society of Virginia, on the 18th instant.

I regret that my engagements are of such a character that it will be impossible for me to comply with your request; for I feel a very deep interest in the cause of Colonization. Nothing would afford me more pleasure than to address the citizens of my native State on that subject, at this time, especially,—when, it seems to me, that this great scheme furnishes a common ground upon which all patriotic men may stand. But an engagement already made, for the day *preceding* your meeting, will deprive me of this pleasure. Had it been either *sooner* or *later*, I should have endeavored to be present.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

R. W. THOMPSON.

Messrs. SCOTT, SAMSON and MINOR.

Mr. Scott then stated that though the Committee had been unsuccessful in obtaining the valuable services of the above gentlemen, yet he had the pleasure of introducing Mr. Latrobe, President of the Colonization Society of Maryland, whose address, he had no doubt, would remove every feeling of regret that they could not now stand by his side. Mr. Latrobe fully redeemed the promise thus made, in an eloquent, able, instructive and entertaining address, of more than an hour and a half,

and left his audience not only unwearied but desirous of more.

He was followed by the Rev. Mr. McLain, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, who, by a few very earnest, pointed and practical remarks, heightened the deep impression that had been made in favor of Colonization.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting hold in continued respect and approbation the objects designed to be effected by the colonization of the free blacks on the western coast of Africa, and that we will by all proper means, use our best efforts to promote the success of this great philanthropic undertaking.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, as they are hereby tendered, to Mr. Latrobe, for his admirable and eloquent address delivered on this evening, and that the President of this Society be requested to communicate the same, with a copy of this resolution to Mr. Latrobe.

Mr. James C. Crane, Chairman of

the Committee to prepare a memorial to the General Assembly, praying for an appropriation and an act of incorporation—said memorial to be submitted to this meeting—reported that it was now ready.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the memorial was referred to the Board of Managers.

On motion of Mr. Crane, the Rev. Philip Slaughter, agent elect of this Society, and R. G. Scott, Esq., were appointed delegates to the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, to be held in Washington, on the 15th of January next.

On motion, thanks were voted to the Rev. Mr. McLain for his co-operation and his animated address: and,

Also to the pastor and trustees for the use of the church, for the purposes of this meeting.

It was then ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the papers of this city; and then, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN B. FLOYD,

President.

B. B. MINOR, *Sec'y.*

A Suggestion, by a Virginian.

THE following letter and communication have been handed to us, by the Hon. HENRY CLAY, to whom they are addressed by a gentleman of high standing in Virginia. We do not publish his name. Neither he nor Mr. Clay are aware that we are about to publish the letter. We therefore desire to let the scheme which he proposes, go forth on its own merits. We ourselves express no opinion in regard to it at present. We rather cast it forth, to see what it will come to!

BUCKINGHAM C. H., VA.,

January 25, 1850.

HON. HENRY CLAY:

Dear Sir:—I trust the nature of this communication will be a sufficient apology for the liberty I now take without your personal acquaintance. Knowing your friendship to the Colonization Society, and knowing you to be a slave holder, I send you this paper on the modification and extension of the constitution of that Society. It contains the substance of a view that I have taken of the subject. It may be visionary and impracticable, but to me, at least, it seems *possible*, and somewhat

plausible; and if it effect no more, it may perhaps suggest some thought that will serve in establishing a future theory which will achieve the great work it contemplates.

I submit the paper to you, to make what use of it you may think proper.

The Colonization Society, is a good and useful institution; but it does not promise, (nor perhaps propose,) to *eradicate* the evil of slavery, organized as it is. It is a friendly, but very imperfectly efficient institution, in the great cause of emancipation. Might not the organization of the Society, be so modified as to render it more efficient than it is—and so as to make it able in a series of years, not very long, wholly to remove the institution of slavery from Virginia, and ultimately from all the other slave states of the Union, and by peaceable and lawful means? It seems possible, to say the least, that it may be done. Let us make a calculation.

Suppose the slave population of Virginia to be 400,000, and that one half of this number are females. Say that in 60 years, all the females (200,000) would die, or be removed: then, supposing the population to be stationary, (and it is probably nearly stationary,) in 60 years there would have died, and been born, respectively, 200,000 females, which would be nearly equivalent to 3,333 per annum, of each class. If the number 3,333 born the first year, could be bought and emancipated, then all those born that year would be free, and the same number having died that year, there would remain $\frac{1}{60}$ less a number, (of the slave portion,) to bear children the next year. So there would die uniformly every year, 3,333, and the number born every year would be 3,333—but the number to be bought and emancipated each succeeding year,

would be $\frac{1}{60}$ less than that of the preceding year. Thus the number dying annually would be constant, and the number born yearly, *and to be bought*, (not the whole number born,) would be regularly diminished by $\frac{1}{60}$ of 3,333, which would be equal to 55 nearly, (calculating of course on the average principle, for otherwise the calculation would be obviously incorrect.) Thus in the 15th year (of the period of 60 years,) the number to be bought would be $\frac{1}{4}$ of 3,333 less than that of the first year: in the 30th year, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 3,333 less than that of the first year: in the 45th year $\frac{3}{4}$ of 3,333 less than that of the first year, &c., till by a regular reduction of about 55 every year, we should after the 60th year have none to buy. And at the end of the 60th year, there would by the supposition be no female slave alive; and of course the male slaves then living would be the only slaves remaining; and with them slavery in the state would become extinct.

Now what would be the cost of purchasing annually the whole number of infants born—and how could the money be obtained to buy them?

Say the infants are to be bought as soon as born, and at the price of \$50 each: then 3,333 at \$50 each, would be equal to \$166,650, the annual sum expended, on the supposition that the number to be bought would be constant for every year; (but it will not be constant; on the contrary, on the average, it would be only about 1,666 per annum.) Now as to the means of raising the purchase money, if the Colonization Society would enlarge its operations—obtain a charter, (or charters,) for procuring and holding money to the amount of \$700,000, to be held as a loan, and the interest (after a given time,) to be applied to the purposes of emancipation and colonization—and would or-

ganize a system for employing that sum by investments at compound interest for 22 years, it would at the end of that time be equal to \$2,800,000, and at the end of that time also, the negro population would probably be less than it is now. This sum of \$2,800,000, then, put again at interest, would annually yield \$168,000, which would effect the purchase of all the slaves born each year (of the 60,) even on the supposition that the number of slaves born each succeeding year would be the same; and in the 60 years the whole work would be done. But the number to be bought per annum, would on the average be only about 1,666, so that about $\frac{1}{2}$ the principal invested (\$2,800,000,) might, by fair estimation, be withdrawn and repaid at the end of 30 years; and at the end of 60 years, the balance of the investment might be withdrawn: and so the whole might be restored to the contributors, or their descendants—the contribution being taken only as a loan. And the contributors having originally loaned only \$700,000, and at the expiration of 30 (of the 60) years, receiving back \$1,400,000, and the remaining \$1,400,000, at the end of the 60 years, would have received their principal loaned, with about $3\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. per annum, from the time the loan was made—82 years, (60+22) before. A small amount should be deducted from the estimate for expenses.

Thus there would be a combined motive, consisting of both charity and interest, (self-love and love for others,) to induce the philanthropic to make the necessary loan.

But there are difficulties. And—1st, how would the infants be disposed of after purchase? Pay the master the purchase money, and let him retain the child in his possession for a number of years,

which would suffice to compensate him by his services for the cost of raising him up.

2d. Would not slave owners object in many cases to sell?—If they should, might not the legislature require them to sell, (if not by agreement of parties,) on the valuation of others?

3d. Would not the negroes when bought, with a knowledge of their approaching emancipation, become insubordinate?—There seems to be but little, if any probability that they would. The laws might be as strict upon them as at present; and even the free negro is generally very submissive.

4th. Would there not be some inconvenient and unavoidable entangling of the free with the slave population, by marriage?—There would not necessarily be; for the males and females born every year, would, according to the usual course of nature, be about equal in number; and the free might therefore intermarry among themselves: and so when they should leave the country for their ultimate destination, they would have no husbands, or wives, or parents, or children, to leave behind them.

This system may be impracticable—but on the other hand, it may not, why should it be? Zeal and energy have effected many a work of far greater difficulty than this would be: and the same means may effect this.

Let there be an efficient and economical organization of the Colonization Society, adapted to these views: let there be agents to solicit and collect contributions, and invest them in loans as before suggested: let there be other reliable agents appointed for other departments of the work, and all might go on successfully. There are some powerful considerations to render the scheme probable. The country is growing

in white population and wealth, which would render it more practicable to obtain the means; the slave population is not increasing in Virginia, and the tendency amongst our people to get rid of it, is probably growing more and more every year. Now the question presents itself, how is it possible to disengage ourselves from slavery, if not by this system, or some modification of it? the people never can let them go, unless for charity's sake or pecuniary compensation. The former has failed, and if the compensation scheme will not effect it, here slavery must remain for ever, or be removed by force. It is true there might be more means obtained for the work by awaiting the increase of white

population and wealth; but while something might be gained in this way, something might be lost by the *delay* in another. No man can tell when the institution of slavery will burst from under us like a volcano, and bury us beneath its ruins. Causes are at work both home and abroad that weaken the value of slave property, and make it dangerous to the peace of the people, and to the very existence of the government. It were wise then to begin as early as possible to remove the evil. The very effort would do good; and if the scheme should go into operation, it would greatly tend to stop the mouth of northern Abolitionism, though it should not complete its work in 80 years.

Importance of circulating the Repository.

THE following letter came to us in due course of mail, and gratified us very much. We laid it aside intending to insert it in the next Repository, but it has been thus far crowded out. It however has lost none of its value.

SCHUYLER FALLS,
Jan. 17, 1850.

REV. MR. McLAIN.

Dear Sir—About a year since an agent of the American Colonization Society, Mr. Tracy, called on me to solicit aid for said Society, but finding me somewhat prejudiced against it, he promised me the use of the African Repository *one year* if I would pay the postage. This I consented to do and have received it for one year. And now I confess that my feelings and views are very different in regard to colonization than they were a year ago. I now regard it as a great and good enterprise, yea one of the greatest and best enterprises of the age, one worthy the cordial support of every philanthropist and christian. I see in it the

redemption and regeneration of Africa and through it I look forward to the time when she shall take her place in the family of nations—when her degraded millions shall rank as *men*, yea, when Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands to God and the cross of Christ be planted everywhere upon the ruins of ignorance, superstition and idolatry. I see likewise in the enterprise a guaranty for good to our own country both in the annihilation of a caste that must always exist as long as the free black exists among us; and likewise in its influence upon slavery.

I design in future to give it my cordial support and I believe all would come to a like conclusion who would give the subject a candid and careful examination.

Though your agent presented me with the last year's copy, yet I think I can afford to pay for it and therefore enclose the sum and request it another year. I design to take up a *collection in my congregation*.

Yours truly,

SANFORD HALBERT.

Ohio Legislature.

REMARKS OF MR. RANDALL ON THE SLAVE TRADE AND COLONIZATION.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1850.

In Senate:—After the reading of the Journal, the rules were suspended and the order of the business was taken up at the point where the adjournment last night left it.

Mr. Randall from the committee on Federal Relations, reported back the preamble and resolutions offered by him some time since in relation to the policy of the American Government in maintaining a squadron on the African coast for the suppression of the slave trade, and recommending that the means now required to sustain said squadron be employed in promoting the colonization of the coast as the best means of putting a stop to the traffic.

The committee recommended the adoption of the preamble and resolutions.

[They were given in the Journal some weeks since.]

Mr. Randall in making the report remarked as follows: He said in offering the preamble and resolutions, he was prompted by the purest of motives, and he hoped the same would receive the favor of the Senate. He thought a brief explanation was due from him to the Senate, giving the reasons why he had offered them.

It will be remembered, said he, that at an early period in the history of our government, the slave trade was carried on to such an alarming extent on the coast of Africa, that it aroused the indignation, and called the attention of Congress to the subject. At length a law was passed by Congress declaring the slave trade carried on on the coast of Africa, piracy, and punishable by death, if any American citizen engaged in it.

In order the more effectually to

check and put an end to this God-forsaken commerce, the United States, as well as several other nations, resolved to keep up a blockade on the African coast, for the purpose of seizing all vessels engaged in that inhuman and barbarous traffic. The United States furnished three sloops for that purpose, and continued them there. The object was an honorable one, and reflected much credit to our government. But by reference to the history of the facts, you will find that the blockade has proved almost an entire failure so far as our vessels are concerned, not owing so much to the inefficiency of our squadron on the African coast, as to the construction given by our government to the right of search. Vessels belonging to other nations have been far more successful in seizing vessels engaged in that inhuman traffic, than those belonging to the United States, as will appear by reference to facts and figures.

In the year 1846 the captures of slavers, as stated by the London Anti-Slavery Reporter, were as follows:

By British cruisers	-	-	-	-	40
“ French	“	-	-	-	12
“ Portuguese	“	-	-	-	10
“ American	“	-	-	-	2

None have since been captured by our vessels until 1849, when report says that four vessels engaged in that traffic were captured by our squadron.

From the above it is obvious that the object of the blockade has not been accomplished, and to continue our vessels there is almost a useless expenditure of the public money.

Mr. R. said that in his opinion the slave trade could not be sup-

pressed in that way. That the most powerful and effectual way to put an end to that traffic would be by colonization of the coast of Africa. That enterprize has already been undertaken by the American Colonization Society. A large tract of land has been purchased for that purpose. Already have they the offer of ten thousand free colored persons, as soon as the Society can obtain the means to transport them to Africa. To aid that enterprize, our government might appropriate the means already employed on that coast to aid in accomplishing the same object, and the yearly amount necessary to continue their squadron on that coast. The amount is not large; yet it would aid very materially the enterprize now being carried on by the Colonization Society.

The first cost of the three sloops employed, according to the best information that can be obtained, was \$945,000, which amount would transport about 18,000 colonists, and furnish them with a small plantation each. The yearly expense of each sloop is estimated at \$50,000, making in all \$150,000 per year. This

amount would furnish means to remove 3000 persons and give to each a small plantation. Hence the above sums would transport 21,000 persons now homeless and landless, and give to each a small plantation, and at the same time aid materially in suppressing the slave trade.

The question may be asked, why are our sloops on the coast of Africa so unsuccessful, or less efficient than those of other nations? The reason is obvious. It is owing to the position assumed by our government as to the right of search. The government claims that no cruiser of any foreign nation has a right to search, hinder or detain an American vessel on the high seas. Denying the privilege to others, we must, of course, allow the same inviolability to a foreign flag that we claim for our own. Hence none but American vessels, or those sailing under the American flag, can be seized by our squadron. This brief explanation he deemed sufficient, and would not occupy any more time.

After an amendment of the preamble, the whole were adopted.

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**To the friends of African Colonization in general,  
AND TO THE MINISTERS OF EVERY DENOMINATION OF CHRISTIANS IN VIRGINIA, IN PARTICULAR.**

ON the 13th of March, 1850, the Legislature of Virginia passed an act appropriating \$30,000 per annum for five years, for colonizing the free colored people of this State in Liberia. By this act the representatives of the people have recognized the subject of African Colonization, as an important measure of State policy, and stamped it with the broad seal of the Commonwealth. This wise and beneficent legislation is a great encouragement to the friends of an institution which originated in, and has hitherto been dependent upon private charity. And

yet its terms are such, that it will avail but little, unless it meets with the prompt, concerted, energetic and persevering co-operation of the individual friends of colonization in all parts of the Commonwealth. The attention of the public is respectfully invited to the terms of the act. The second section provides that not more than \$25 shall be allowed by the Board of Commissioners, for the transportation and subsistence of any free person of color above the age of 10 years, and not more than \$15 for each person under that age. Now the actual



average expense of the transportation and subsistence of each colonist is \$50, exclusive of the expenses incident to the operations of the Society at home, in collecting money, finding emigrants, conveying them to the place of embarkation and actually embarking them. The State appropriation does not pay half the expense of colonizing a person under 10 years of age, while it only pays half the expense of colonizing those over that age, and does not pay one cent of the incidental expenses of the Society alluded to above. It is evident therefore, that we cannot make the appropriation available without a liberal contribution by the individual friends of colonization.

Politicians, Patriots and Christians would do well to consider if there is any way in which they can do so much immediate practical good, in the cause of patriotism, humanity and religion. To every \$25 of individual contribution the State adds \$25, making the sum of \$50, which is the cost of sending a colonist to Liberia. So that each person who gives \$25 removes one of his fellow creatures from a position in which he is doomed hopelessly to political and social degradation, to the land of his fathers, where he and his descendants forever will enjoy those privileges which never will be conceded to them here. This is a charity which is more than twice blessed—it blesses him that gives and him that receives—it blesses America by removing a cause of political agitation—it blesses Africa by sending back to her, her own sons, bearing the ark of God and all the institutions of christian civilization and republican government. Nine responsible persons have agreed to give \$100 each, upon the condition that one hundred persons will do the same. It is not

doubted but that this number can be had, if the earnest friends of the cause will agitate the proposition in the circles in which they respectively move. And 'as the large sum of \$10,000 depends upon the success of this experiment, it is requested that a special effort be made in each town, county and congregation of the State, to enlist one or more subscribers to this fund. All that is wanting to success is that the well wisher of our benevolent enterprise, will take the trouble to make a special effort and communicate the result to an officer of the Society.

But it is to the ministers of all denominations of christians that we look for efficient help. Without their sympathy and active co-operation we have but little hope of success. We therefore urge upon them at this crisis the importance of presenting this subject to their congregations in its interesting missionary aspect, and respectfully request them to take up collections in their several congregations, on some Sunday previous to the ensuing 4th of July, or at such other time as they may judge most expedient.

The American Colonization Society wishes to make up a company of emigrants from this State, for the Packet which will sail in July. Every person therefore who knows a free colored person willing to emigrate, will confer an important service by communicating the fact to the agent or to some officer of the Board, and all who have any thing to give will please remit without delay to the agent or treasurer.

The time is propitious for giving a vigorous impulse to this great measure of State policy and christian charity. The attention of all our friends is therefore invoked to the following practical measures, viz :

1st. The enlisting of subscribers of \$100 each.

2d. Collections in all christian churches, on some Sunday before the 4th of July.

3d. The imparting information to the free people of color and ascertaining who are willing to go.

4th. The transmission of individual donations to the agent or treasurer, and the communication of any facts touching the objects of the Society, &c.

PHILIP SLAUGHTER,

*Agent of the Colonization Society of Virginia.*

With the unanimous approbation of the Board of Manages.

B. B. MINOR,

*Secretary.*

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

*President*—His Excellency, John B. Floyd.

*Vice Presidents*—Wm. H. Macfarland, John Rutherford, S. S. Baxter, Ro. G. Scott, Gen. John H. Cocke, James C. Bruce, Edward Colston, R. H. Cunningham, Wm. M. Blackford, Cassius Lee, W. E. Cunningham, W. Maxwell.

*Corresponding Secretary*—P. V. Daniel, Jr.

*Recording Sec'y*—Benj. B. Minor.

*Treasurer*—Thomas H. Ellis.

*Other Managers*—N. Mills, S. Reeve, Judge Caskie, F. James, J. O. Steger, J. J. Fry, J. C. Crane, S. Putney, M. Gretter, R. Whitfield, T. Sampson, E. R. Watson.

*Sailing of the vessel from New Orleans—Sentiments of the Press in that City.*

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA:—We learn that thirty-four colored persons, liberated under the provisions of the will of JAMES DUFF, Esq., late a planter of Lincoln county, Tennessee, arrived in this city a few days ago, on their way to the new Republic of Liberia, the constitution of which is modelled on that of the United States, where on their arrival they will be elevated to the rank of citizens and freemen.

These emigrants will have proper arrangements made for their embarkation by the Louisiana State Colonization Society, chartered under the laws of this state. We understand that a farther and about an equal number of free colored persons are expected soon from Kentucky, for the same destination; and the society are desirous of obtaining a vessel to convey them to their fatherland, where they may be instrumental in spreading over that dark region the knowledge of civilization, religion and freedom, which they have acquired by their sojourn among us.

Who knows but the hand of God has been in this thing as the best means of giving to the whole be-

nighted continent of Africa the blessings of civil and religious liberty? We are much gratified to see the slaveholders of the South and West co-operating with the society in carrying out the benevolent objects of their association.—*N. O. Crescent.*

LOUISIANA STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY:—Emigration of free people of color to the new republic in Liberia, western coast of Africa, is going on under the auspices of this society. A company of thirty-four negroes, belonging to the estate of the late JAMES DUFF, Esq., of Lincoln county, Tennessee, arrived on Saturday, on board the steamer Nashville, and another company is daily expected from Kentucky. They are destined for Liberia, and will be dispatched by the society in a few days. The society is acting under an act of incorporation from the State, and the cause, we are pleased to know, finds favor among our citizens. The officers of the society embrace gentlemen of the various professions, who reside in different parts of the State, and who are among our most influential citizens.

—*N. O. Picayune.*



## List of Emigrants

By the schooner David C. Foster, N. H. Canfield, Master, which sailed from New Orleans, March 15, 1850, for Monrovia, Liberia.

| No.                    | Names.             | Age.  | By whom emancipated. | Remarks.       |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------|----------------------|----------------|
| <i>From Louisiana.</i> |                    |       |                      |                |
| 1                      | Michael - - - -    | 36    | Estate of A. Fish.   |                |
| 2                      | Samuel - - - -     | 36    | do.                  |                |
| 3                      | Robert - - - -     | 34    | do.                  |                |
| 4                      | Charles - - - -    | 22    | do.                  |                |
| 5                      | William - - - -    | 15    | do.                  |                |
| 6                      | Mary - - - -       | 37    | do.                  |                |
| 7                      | Fanny - - - -      | 8     | do.                  |                |
| <i>From Indiana.</i>   |                    |       |                      |                |
| 8                      | Wm. W. Findley -   | 36    | Free persons.        |                |
| 9                      | Frances Findley -  | 27    | do.                  |                |
| 10                     | Sarah J. Findley - | 11    | do.                  |                |
| 11                     | Samuel Findley -   | 9     | do.                  |                |
| 12                     | W. W. Findley -    | 8     | do.                  |                |
| 13                     | H. J. Findley -    | 5     | do.                  |                |
| 14                     | C. S. Findley -    | 3     | do.                  |                |
| 15                     | J. Findley - - -   | 1     | do.                  |                |
| 16                     | Henry Fry - - -    | 48    | do.                  |                |
| 17                     | Sarah Fry - - -    | 27    | do.                  |                |
| 18                     | Isabella Fry - - - | 11    | do.                  |                |
| 19                     | Elizabeth Fry - -  | 7     | do.                  |                |
| 20                     | H. Fry - - - -     | 5     | do.                  |                |
| 21                     | Eliza Fry - - -    | 9     | do.                  |                |
| 22                     | C. Fry - - - -     | 3     | do.                  |                |
| 23                     | F. D. Fry - - -    | 1     | do.                  |                |
| 24                     | Infant - - - -     | 2 dys | do.                  |                |
| <i>From Kentucky.</i>  |                    |       |                      |                |
| 25                     | Peter Hobson - -   | 50    | do.                  |                |
| 26                     | Milly - - - -      | 47    | do.                  | Peter's wife.  |
| 27                     | Harriet Hobson -   | 22    | do.                  | " daughter.    |
| 28                     | Harrison Hobson -  | 1     | do.                  | Harriet's son. |
| 29                     | Henry Clay - - -   | 14    | do.                  | Peter's son.   |
| 30                     | Eliza Motley - -   | 11    | do.                  | " daughter.    |
| 31                     | Mary - - - -       | 9     | do.                  | " "            |
| 32                     | David D. Davis -   | 46    | do.                  |                |
| 33                     | Sarah C. - - - -   | 44    | do.                  | David's wife.  |
| 34                     | Andrew Thomas -    | 15    | do.                  | " son.         |
| 35                     | Irene Hunter - -   | 3     | do.                  | " daughter.    |
| 36                     | Robin McMurtry -   | 34    | do.                  |                |
| 37                     | Eliza - - - -      | 33    | do.                  | Robin's wife.  |

| No. | Names.                 | Age.  | By whom emancipated. | Remarks.     |
|-----|------------------------|-------|----------------------|--------------|
| 38  | Nathaniel - - -        | 14    | Free persons.        | Robin's son. |
| 39  | Thomas - - - -         | 11    | do.                  | " "          |
| 40  | Mary - - - - -         | 8     | do.                  | daughter.    |
| 41  | Eleanor - - - -        | 1     | do.                  | " "          |
| 42  | James Lynch - -        | 44    | do.                  |              |
| 43  | Henry Underwood-       | 45    | do.                  |              |
|     | <i>From Tennessee.</i> |       |                      |              |
| 44  | Billy - - - - -        | 70    | By will of the late  |              |
| 45  | Sam - - - - -          | 40    | James Duff.          |              |
| 46  | John - - - - -         | 25    | do.                  |              |
| 47  | Curry - - - - -        | 25    | do.                  |              |
| 48  | Felix - - - - -        | 25    | do.                  |              |
| 49  | Charlotte - - - -      | 40    | do.                  |              |
| 50  | Hannah - - - -         | 50    | do.                  |              |
| 51  | Jane - - - - -         | 45    | do.                  |              |
| 52  | Louisa - - - - -       | 30    | do.                  |              |
| 53  | Violet - - - - -       | 25    | do.                  |              |
| 54  | Margaret - - - -       | 22    | do.                  |              |
| 55  | Viny - - - - -         | 22    | do.                  |              |
| 56  | Catherine, or Catesey  | 25    | do.                  |              |
| 57  | Jemima - - - - -       | 25    | do.                  |              |
| 58  | Narcissa - - - -       | 30    | do.                  |              |
| 59  | Caroline - - - -       | 10    | do.                  |              |
| 60  | Amanda - - - - -       | 11    | do.                  |              |
| 61  | George - - - - -       | 10    | do.                  |              |
| 62  | Hugh - - - - -         | 9     | do.                  |              |
| 63  | Miles - - - - -        | 9     | do.                  |              |
| 64  | Robert - - - - -       | 8     | do.                  |              |
| 65  | Esther - - - - -       | 7     | do.                  |              |
| 66  | Ben - - - - -          | 7     | do.                  |              |
| 67  | Emeline - - - - -      | 7     | do.                  |              |
| 68  | Thomas - - - - -       | 6     | do.                  |              |
| 69  | Charles - - - - -      | 5     | do.                  |              |
| 70  | Harrison - - - -       | 4     | do.                  |              |
| 71  | Ellen - - - - -        | 4     | do.                  |              |
| 72  | Aaron - - - - -        | 3     | do.                  |              |
| 73  | John - - - - -         | 2     | do.                  |              |
| 74  | Charlotte - - - -      | 2     | do.                  |              |
| 75  | Nancy Jane - - -       | 1     | do.                  |              |
| 76  | Frances - - - - -      | 3m's  | do.                  |              |
| 77  | Mary - - - - -         | 4 y's | do.                  |              |
| 78  | Lucretia McCauley      | 18    | Free.                |              |

NOTE.—These 78, added to the total number previously sent, (6,956,) make 7,034 persons who have been sent to Liberia since the organization of the Society. The number at Cape Palmas is not included in the above. There have been sent there about 1,000.

Appeal by the Virginia Colonization Society.

WE desire to call special attention to the address of the Rev. Philip Slaughter, agent of the Board of the Virginia Colonization Society in another column. It is an important document and ought to be read by every body in the State.

Now is the time for action in Virginia. Colonization is the *policy* of the State—it is the *interest* of every individual citizen. If all the pastors of churches would in the course of 60 days bring the subject before their respective congregations, and take up a collection, or what is far better, engage two or three individuals to go round the congregation and solicit subscriptions, there is no telling the amount which might be raised.

Let it be borne in mind, that nothing can be done in the way of sending out emigrants, from the State, until the money is actually raised, or safely pledged. We must pay off our \$26,000 of debts, before we can devote any funds raised in other States to sending emigrants from Virginia. These debts were incurred in sending emigrants from different sections of the country, and they must be paid by the general contributions.

If any thing therefore is to be done in Virginia to send off emigrants, the friends of the cause there must at once come up to the work, according to Mr. Slaughter's appeal.

ONE HUNDRED NAMES AT ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH.

In Mr. Slaughter's appeal will be found a proposition to raise \$10,000 by obtaining 100 persons who will give \$100 each. No subscription is to be binding unless the whole sum is made up. It is there stated that he has secured 9 names. We have learned from him that several additional names have been since added. We call attention to this proposal, and hope the names will be sent in rapidly, and the whole amount made up.

ONLY SIXTY-FOUR DAYS TO THE FOURTH OF JULY.

This is a very short time in which to raise all the money which we need to meet our engagements. Let any person examine the list of emigrants whom we have sent to Liberia this year, and it will be apparent that our receipts are entirely too small for the demands made upon us.

In view of this fact, we most earnestly appeal to the clergy in all parts of the country, to bring the subject before their people on some Sabbath before the expiration of 60 days and take up a collection, and plead as earnestly as if he had himself notes to pay in bank on which his character depended, and which had been made in obedience to the general call of the people. It is astonishing what an amount of

money could thus be raised! Each individual collection might be small, but there are thousands of churches friendly to the cause which would contribute something, and when the several streams were poured into the treasury, there would be enough to meet all our demands.

### Postage on the Repository.

WE have the pleasure of announcing that hereafter the REPOSITORY is chargeable with newspaper postage only. Ever since the passage of the present postage law we have maintained that by its provisions the *Repository* is a newspaper, entitled to all the rights and privileges of newspapers, and subject only to their responsibilities. We so published on the cover of the Repository for September, 1845, as follows:

#### POSTAGE.

According to the new Postage Law the Repository is a Newspaper, and therefore will be subject only to newspaper postage. Hereafter, therefore, it will go free of postage to all *exchange papers*: to all subscribers within thirty miles of the place of publication; and the highest postage that can be charged on it, for any distance, is one and a half cents. We congratulate our subscribers on this great reduction in their postage.

We subjoin the law on the subject, as it then existed:

“SECTION 2.—NEW LAW.—*And be it further enacted*, That all newspapers of no greater size or superficies than nineteen hundred square inches, may be transmitted through the mail by the editors or pub-

lishers thereof, to all subscribers or other persons within thirty miles of the city, town, or other place in which the paper is or may be printed, free of any charge for postage whatever; and all newspapers of and under the size aforesaid, which shall be conveyed in the mail any distance beyond thirty miles from the place at which the same may be printed, shall be subject to the rates of postage chargeable upon the same, under the thirtieth section of the act of Congress, approved the third March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, entitled ‘An act to reduce into one the several acts for establishing and regulating the Post Office Department;’ and upon all newspapers of greater size or superficial extent than nineteen hundred square inches, there shall be charged and collected the same rates of postage as are described by this act to be charged on magazines and pamphlets.

“SECTION 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the term ‘newspaper,’ hereinbefore used, shall be, and the same is hereby defined to be, any printed publication issued in numbers, consisting of not more than two sheets, and published at short stated intervals of not more than one month, conveying intelligence of passing events, and *bona fide* extras and supplements of any such publication. And nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the free exchange of newspapers between the publishers thereof as provided for under the twenty-ninth section of the act entitled, ‘An act to reduce into one the several acts for establishing and regulating the Post



Office Department, approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.' ”

The Repository was published “on not more than two sheets of paper,” “at short stated intervals of not more than one month,” and “conveying intelligence of passing events,” and therefore was by the definition of the law a newspaper.

The Postmaster General however refused to allow it to pass as a newspaper, saying it could not contain *intelligence of passing events*, as it was only published once a month, and the *intelligence* was often six *months old* and therefore *passed*, and not *passing*. We remonstrated and appealed, but he had his own way and triumphed! To his unrighteous decision we have submitted till now. It is therefore with sincere pleasure that we lay before our readers the following letter of Fitz Henry Warren, 2d Assistant Postmaster General, by which it will be seen that justice has been done.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
*Appointment Office.*

April 15, 1850.

Sir:—With a view of determining the amount of postage, properly chargeable upon the “African Repository and Colonial Journal,” the copy submitted by you, a few days since, has been examined in connection with the *law* regulating the postage on Newspapers, Pamphlets and Magazines.

By the 2d and 16th sections of the act of 1845, a Newspaper is de-

finied to be any printed publication’ issued in numbers consisting of not more than two sheets and not exceeding 1,900 square inches in size: such publication must be issued at short stated intervals, of not more than a month and convey intelligence of passing events.

Thus it will be perceived, that the contents, size and regular day of publication, rather than the form, must be taken into consideration in classing the work with postage. The Journal in question being regularly issued once a month, on not exceeding 1,900 square inches of paper; and being devoted to the collecting of intelligence from various parts of the world, and disseminating the same among those interested in the colonization cause, is, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, under the provisions of the act above quoted, subject to newspaper postage only.

You are, therefore, authorized to say to the Postmaster of this City, and others interested, that a copy of your Journal has been submitted to the Postmaster General, and by his direction, is to be classed as a newspaper in regard to postage.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

FITZ HENRY WARREN,

*2d Assist. P. M. General.*

REV. WM. McLAIN,  
*Washington, D. C.*

Hereafter, therefore, the postage on the Repository will be *one cent* for any distance less than 100 miles—and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents for any distance over 100 miles. To all editors of newspapers it will be sent *free of postage*.

May we not anticipate that under this reduced rate of postage, the number of our subscribers will be greatly increased, and that those

who are in arrears will embrace this opportunity of *paying up*, and thus show their gratitude for what we have done about the postage!

We receive in payment for subscriptions to the Repository, current bills on any of the banks throughout the country, remitted through the

mail at our expense and risk! More accommodating terms could not be desired by any body, and we trust they will reciprocate the favor as soon as possible. As we are much pressed for funds at present, the amount due the Repository would be of very great advantage.

Late from Liberia.

LETTER OF GEN. LEWIS.

MONROVIA, Jan. 29, 1849.

*Rev. and dear Sir*:—By this conveyance I send you the accounts from the colonial warehouse, made up to the 31st December. We have nothing of importance to communicate, as since the sailing of the Liberia Packet our affairs have been going on in the usual quiet way. We are on the most friendly footing with all the surrounding native tribes; and it is a matter of much congratulation with us, that our borders are at length freed from the slave trade.

I enclose to you a copy of our "commerce and revenue law," passed at the last session; the other enactments have not yet been published. You will see that foreign vessels are restricted to ports of entry, and are not permitted to trade at the intermediate points; this will give to our merchants facilities which they have not before enjoyed, and will tend greatly to enlarge their commercial relations.

Our market is well supplied with European goods. Every week for the last five weeks, we have had arrivals from England and Germany.

The U. S. ships Yorktown and Porpoise are in port; the Perry left here last week on a cruise to the Bights; the crews of these vessels enjoy good health.

You have already been informed

of the destruction of the slave barracks at the Gallenas; the blockade is still kept up there by the English. The chiefs of that district of country have sent a message to the President inviting him to an arrangement with them for the entire abolition of the slave trade; and for the opening of friendly intercourse with us. The President will, I understand, send a commissioner to them.

I hope ere now you have ascertained the intentions of your government in regard to Liberia. The Rev. R. R. Gurley, who came out at the instance of your government, left here in the Liberia Packet. He was industrious in gaining information of the resources of Liberia. I believe he expressed himself as being highly gratified as to the result of his observations. We are waiting with much anxiety to hear how you are progressing with your government for us.

I am very truly,

Yours respectfully,

J. N. LEWIS.

REV. WM. McLAIN,

*Sec. and Treas. Am. Col. Soc.*

Washington City, D. C.

LETTER FROM DR. ROBERTS.

REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA,

*Monrovia, Jan. 29, 1850.*

REV. WM. McLAIN,

*Respected Sir*:—By the barque

"Liberia Packet," my communication to you was so hurried, that I fear it was almost unintelligible, as it was speedily written after the last boat had gone on board, and she ready to raise her ground tacklings, when I hired a dispatch canoe and sent it on board. Consequently I feel gratified that I have an opportunity by the schooner \_\_\_\_\_ of New York to write.

It affords me great pleasure to inform you, that of the company by the Packet's last trip, *none* have died, all having been sick, and some, although having been very ill indeed, are now doing well, while others are busying themselves in getting themselves permanently located on their lands.

The brig \_\_\_\_\_, of New York, captain Joseph R. Brown, brought out last month three immigrants, one of whom went down to the Gaboon, having united herself to a mission family that came out in the same vessel; being a widow, in the capacity, I presume, of an attendant. The others, a man and his wife, are at the Asylum in the Virginia settlement, where they have been attacked with the fever, from which they are fast rallying.

I have gained information indirectly that you intend sending a company to Bassa very soon. I think it would conduce much to the benefit of the immigrants to have erected there a receptacle in which all may undergo the acclimating fever. It certainly would go a great way to their more hopeful recovery during their sickness; for in such a place they could be assured of well

ventilated rooms with a tight roof over head, which is far from being the case, where houses have to be hired on the spur of the moment. And as for building thatched roof houses, in my opinion it is *certainly* most injurious, for they most invariably leak, and thus proves a successful source to the mortality of immigrants.

I do really wish you could arrange it so as to send a company to be located in Millsburg. It is a fine site for an inland township of industrious and enterprising farmers. Its banks are bold, washed by the current of the noble St. Paul's, which majestically moves onward in its ever downward course, to lose itself in old ocean's bosom, interposing its waters between Millsburg and the enticing mission of White Plains, which stands out in bold relief on the opposite margin, with its fine back ground of mountains and forest trees; such as would make an artist smile, as seated with his easel, he transferred with his brush this enchanting scenery to his canvass.

We were all highly gratified with Rev. R. R. Gurley during his very pleasant but brief stay with us. We found him a gentleman in all his deportment, as well as an uncompromising friend of the colored man, and Liberia especially. May his mission to Africa redound to the speedy and lasting benefit of Liberia, and her necessitated neighboring tribes.

Permit me, sir, to close, by remaining

Yours, respectfully,  
H. J. ROBERTS.

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#### From Liberia.

By the arrival of Capt. Laulin, from the Western Coast of Africa, late intelligence is received from the Colony.

The brig Lowder, Capt. Brown, which sailed from this port last autumn, with mis-

sionaries for the Mendi Mission near Sierra Leone, and for the American Foreign Missionary Society's Mission at Gaboon, and also a few emigrants sent out by the New York State Colonization Society, had ar-



rived safely, all well. The Lowder lay at Sierra Leonè eight days, at Monrovia four days, and at Cape Palmas one day.

One of the emigrants was persuaded and permitted to accompany the Missionaries to the Gaboon, as an assistant.

The prospects of trade and agriculture in Liberia have never been more flattering than at this moment. The people of the Republic seem exceedingly encouraged.

An election of officers, which occurred last autumn, passed off pleasantly, and President Roberts was re-elected *unanimously!* A compliment alike to his official life and the good sense of the people. Their Legislature was very busy during their late session, which closed January 5th, 1850. Among other important laws, they passed one for *revenue*, and one *defining piracy*.

The monopoly was repealed as to all articles except powder and tobacco.

The Alexander High School, and the Ladies' Liberia High School, under the care of Rev. Mr. Ellis and Rev. B. V. R. James, are prosperous.

The iron house and philosophical apparatus, for the former, were safely landed, and it is hoped will prove serviceable.

The principal or superintendent of the M. E. Mission, had left the Colony for England, to solicit aid from the Wesleyan connection there, to found a high school in Liberia.

Agriculture is described as receiving attention, to an extent surpassing any previous period. In fine, the friends of Liberia have, in the intelligence by this arrival, ample ground for encouragement and perseverance in their noble work.—*Jour. of Com.*

### Receipts

For the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, at their Office, from March 15 to April 15, 1850.

#### Receipts at Office.

|                                                                                                              |               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| John Brewster, Esq., of Shirlysburch, donation per Mr. Henry Brewster.....                                   | 60 00         |
| J. Kenworthy, Esq., of Brownsville, donation per Mr. Cresson, William B. Bell, subscription Col. Herald..... | 50 00<br>6 50 |
|                                                                                                              | 116 50        |

Collected by Rev. E. H. May, Agent.  
Philadelphia—Henry J. Williams,

|                                                                                                                                              |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| and M. B. Mahony, each \$10, C. Macalester, John Ely, S. H. Perkins, B. W. F., Joseph Cabot and John Grigg, each \$5, Wm. Primrose, \$2..... | 52 00 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|

#### Recapitulation.

|                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Receipts at Office..... | 116 50   |
| “ per Rev. Mr. May..... | 52 00    |
| Total.....              | \$168 50 |

### Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of March to the 20th of April, 1850.

|                                                                                                                                                     |       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| MAINE.                                                                                                                                              |       |
| Bath—From the Bath Col. Soc. by Jona. Hyde, Esq., Treasurer.                                                                                        | 75 00 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE.                                                                                                                                      |       |
| Henniker—Abel Connor, Esq., to constitute his daughter, Mrs. Alvira Connor Foss, a life member of the Am. Col. Soc. . .                             | 30 00 |
| VERMONT.                                                                                                                                            |       |
| Enosburgh—Dea. Geo. Adams, \$3, Dea. Levi Nichols, Wid. Eleanor Nichols, Jon. Boutelle, H. N. Barker, Theodorus Platt, S. H. Stevens, each \$1..... | 9 00  |
| MASSACHUSETTS.                                                                                                                                      |       |
| Amherst—Wm. Cutter and Luke Sweetser, Esqs., each \$30, to constitute themselves life members of the Am. Col. Soc. . . . .                          | 60 00 |
| CONNECTICUT.                                                                                                                                        |       |
| By Rev. James Ely :                                                                                                                                 |       |
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